



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The preceding map indicates the alterations in the map of Europe which ratification of the treaty as presented to the Germans on May 7th will bring. As for the boundaries of Germany, they, according to an official statement from Paris, will approximately be as follows:

Present boundary with Holland; with Belgium east of neutral Moresnet and along the eastern boundary of Kreise, of Eupen and Malmedy; the present frontier with Luxemburg; the frontier with France of 1870, *i. e.*, the eastern boundary of Alsace-Lorraine, with reservations as regards the Saar Basin; the present frontier of Switzerland; frontier of 1914 with Austria to the angle east of Neustadt.

The new frontier with Poland runs thence northward, passing west of Oppeln to the most southerly point of Posania (Posen), thence to the western boundary of Posania to the river Bartsch; thence from the River Bartsch to a point about ten miles east of Glogau; thence from the boundary of Posania northeast to southwest of Lissa; thence northeast to west of Kopniz (45 miles southwest of Posen).

Defines Prussian Line

Thence the line will run north along the line of lakes and crossing the River Warthe to meet the boundary of Posania, eight miles west-northwest of Birnbaum; thence east-northeast to the River Netze; thence up the River Netze to the bend eight miles southwest of Schneidemuhl; thence west of Schneidemuhl; thence northeast about five miles west of Schneidemuhl-Konitz Railway and passing east of Schlochau to a point about three miles northwest of Kopnitz. Then it will run north to the old boundary of West Prussia, which it follows to a salient five miles southeast of Lauterburg; thence north to meet the Baltic about eight miles west of the old boundary of West Prussia.

The new boundary of East Prussia (with reservations for plebiscites) leaves the Baltic and runs southwest up the river Nogat and thence south up the river Vistula to about twelve miles southwest of Marienwerder; thence generally east to the former boundary; thence southeast to the former boundary south of Neidenburg; thence from the former boundary to the river Niemen; thence from the river Niemen to a point near Nidden and thence west by north to the Baltic.

Outlines Allenstein Area

Boundary areas for plebiscites between the boundary of East Prussia defined above and the Marienwerder area. A line running from a point on the Nogat, southwest of Elbing, eastward to the old western boundary of East Prussia and then to the latter boundary southward. The Allenstein area: The old western boundary of East Prussia on the west and then a line running generally east-northeast to include Regierungsbezirk, Allenstein, and Kreisgletzko; Sarr Basin, northern boundary, if from the French frontier, west of Merzig, a line east by north to a point five miles north of St. Wendel. The eastern boundary runs thence southeast to pass east of Homburg and then south to the French frontier south of Zwiebrucken, so as to pass west of that place.

Areas for plebiscite in Schleswig, between the present Danish frontier and a line running through Flensburg Fjord, south of Tondern and north of the island of Sylt; from a point on the Baltic coast about eight miles east by north from Flensburg, southwest to a point about fifteen miles southwest of Flensburg, thence northwest to Scholmer Au, just east of Scholm; thence from Scholmer Au to the coast; thence south of the islands of Fohr and Amrum in the North Sea; along the course of the Schlei, thence south of Schleswig to Reider Au, then down the stream, but passing east and south of Friedrichstadt before meeting the Eider, which it follows to the sea.

Limits of Danzig

Boundaries of the free city of Danzig: On the east, from the Baltic to the junction of the Nogat and the Vistula, the

boundary of East Prussia as previously described. On the south and west, the River Vistula, northward to about fifteen miles southeast of Danzig; thence west by south for about sixteen miles; thence west northwest for about eight miles to Lonkenen Ze; thence to Pollenziner; thence northeast for about twelve miles to about seven miles southwest of Danzig; thence north, passing east of Oliva; thence northeast, passing between Koliebkien and Zoppot, to the Baltic, about nine miles north-northwest of Danzig.

Germany's Boundaries

Section II, of the treaty, as summarized, in its first paragraph, thus defines the boundaries of Germany under the cessions required:

Germany cedes to France Alsace-Lorraine, 5,600 square miles, and to Belgium two small districts between Luxemburg and Holland totalling 382 square miles. She also cedes to Poland the southeastern tip of Silesia beyond and including Oppeln, most of Posen and West Prussia, 27,686 square miles. East Prussia being isolated from the main body by a part of Poland. She loses sovereignty over the northeasternmost tip of East Prussia; forty square miles north of the River Memel, and the internationalized areas about Danzig, 729 square miles, and the basin of the Saar, 738 square miles between the western border of the Rhenish Palatine of Bavaria and the southeast corner of Luxemburg. The Danzig area consists of the "V" between the Nogat and the Vistula rivers made by a "W" by the addition of a similar "V" on the west, including the city of Danzig. The southeastern third of East Prussia and the area between East Prussia and the Vistula north of Lat. 53 Deg. 3 min. 5,785 square miles, is to have its nationality determined by popular vote as is to be the case in part of Schleswig, 2,787 square miles.

CHRONOLOGY OF TREATIES OF PEACE

1918.

- November 11—The Armistice signed.
- December 4—President Wilson sailed for France.
- December 13—President Wilson arrived at Brest.

1919.

- January 18—Georges Clemenceau, elected chairman of Peace Conference.
- January 21—Conference adopted a proposal for Russian factions to discuss the Russian situation.
- January 24—Plan for a league of nations concurred in and committee appointed to draw up a covenant.
- January 30—Conference accepted a plan of mandatories for colonies and backward nations.
- February 14—League of Nations commission reported on the covenant prepared.
- February 15—President Wilson sailed for America.
- March 13—President Wilson rearrived at Brest.
- March 26—Council divided into two bodies, the Council of Four and a council of foreign ministers.
- April 7—President Wilson summoned the "George Washington" to come to Brest.
- April 11—At a plenary session the conference adopted the report of the International labor legislation committee.

- April 14—Reparation demands from Germany informally announced.
- April 16—Germans invited to send delegates to receive the treaty.
- April 23—President Wilson issued statement that Fiume could not belong to Italy.
- April 24—Premier Orlando started for Rome.
- April 25—Vanguard of German delegation reached Versailles.
- April 28—Conference adopted the revised covenant of the League of Nations, and Geneva was selected as the seat of the league.
- April 30—Principal German delegates arrived. The Council of Three agreed on the question of Shantung.
- May 1—First meeting with the Germans and exchange of credentials.
- May 6—Council of Three announced distribution of German Colonies.
- May 7—Premier Orlando and Baron Soninno returned to Paris and sat with the Conference.
- May 7—Plenipotentiaries of Germany were formally informed of the terms of the Allied and Associated Powers.
- May 14—Plenipotentiaries of Austria arrived in Paris.

THE CONFERENCE DAY BY DAY

Formal Acts of Council and Commissions

April 14.—“The supreme economic council held its fifth meeting at the ministry of commerce on Monday, April 14, at 10 a. m., under the chairmanship of Vance McCormick.

“It was decided, in view of the large number of questions coming before the council which particularly affect Belgium, that the Belgian government should be invited to nominate a representative who shall have the right to attend the meetings of the council and of its sections.

“The disposal of surplus stocks of raw material in possession of the allied governments for sale to the German government during the period prior to the treaty of peace, under arrangements to be worked out by a special committee in conjunction with the blockade and finance sections of the council, was approved.

“The director general of relief submitted a review of relief measures effected by the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy during the month of March through the co-ordination of the supreme economic council, which shows that supplies amounting to more than 388,000 tons, to a total value of \$111,280,000, were distributed during the month. (Director General Hoover's figures, recently given out, were 388,041 tons to the value of \$95,100,000.)

“The council again considered the serious deficiencies in the Italian coal situation, and a committee was appointed to devise definite measures for the immediate increase of the insufficient supply.”

Aid for Russia

April 18.—In response to the appeals for aid from Dr. Fridtjof Nansen suggesting the appointment of a neutral and “purely humanitarian” committee which should supervise the bringing of aid to Russia, the Council of Four issued the following statement:

The misery and suffering in Russia described in your letter of April 3 appeal to the sympathies of all peoples. It is shocking to humanity that millions of men and women and children lack the food and nourishment which make life endurable.

The governments and peoples whom we represent would be glad to co-operate, without thought of political, military or financial advantage, in any proposal which would relieve this situation in Russia. It seems to us that such a committee as you propose would offer a practical means of acquiring the beneficent results you have in view and could not, either in its conception or its operation, be considered as having any other aim than the humanitarian purpose of saving life.

There are great difficulties to be overcome, political difficulties resulting from the existing situation in Russia and the difficulties of supply and of transport; but if the existing local governments of Russia are as willing as the governments and peoples whom we represent to see succor and relief given to the stricken people of Russia, no political obstacle will remain.

There will remain, however, the difficulties of supply, finance and transport which we have mentioned, and also the problem of distribution in Russia itself. The problem of supply we can ourselves hope to solve in connection with the advice and co-operation of such a committee as you propose. The problem of finance would seem to us to fall upon the Russian authorities. The problem of transport of supplies to Russia we can hope to meet with the assistance of your own and neutral governments, whose interests should be as great as our own and whose losses have been less.

TRANSPORT PROBLEM DISCUSSED.

The problems of transport in Russia, and of distribution, can be solved only by the people of Russia themselves, with the assistance, advice and supervision of your commission. Subject to such supervision, the problem of distribution should be solely under the control of the people of Russia themselves. The people in each locality should be given, as under the régime of the Belgian Relief Commission, the fullest opportunity to advise your commission upon the methods and the personnel by which their community is to be relieved.

In no other circumstances could it be believed that the purpose of this relief was humanitarian and not political. Under no other conditions could it be certain that the hungry would be fed. That such a course would involve the cessation of hostilities within definite lines in the territory of Russia is obvious. And the cessation of hostilities would necessarily involve a complete suspension of the transfer of troops and military matériel of all sorts to and within Russia's territory. Indeed, relief to Russia which did not mean a return to a state of peace would be futile and would be impossible to consider. Under such conditions as we have outlined, we believe that your plan could be successfully carried into effect, and we should be prepared to give it our full support.

(Signed)

E. ORLANDO,
D. LLOYD GEORGE,
WOODROW WILSON,
G. CLEMENCEAU.

Relief for Neutrals

April 22.—The supreme economic council today authorized the announcement of the abolition of the blacklist, licensing and rationing systems as applied to neutrals, thereby crowning the efforts of the American economic delegates for the removal of war-time restrictions on trade. This decision will grant that freedom of intercourse without which the resumption of foreign commerce has been almost impossible.

The announcement will be made April 25 by the various governments. It will authorize shipments of raw materials and manufactures other than export commodities freely to countries not including Germany and bolshevist Russia. Enforcement of restrictions against re-export to these still blockaded countries will be left to the control of associations to which shipments to neutrals adjacent to Germany still must be consigned.